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will be found, because of its clear statement of principles, and well selected cited cases, indeed very helpful.

As an independent subject "Torts" is so new and the growth of the law in many of the topics included therein has been so rapid that text-books well done are welcome additions to the literature upon the subject. Professor Chapin has made a real contribution. Though lacking the charm of Mr. Salmond's delightful little book and the keen analysis of Sir Frederick Pollock's work, this book, it is believed, is entitled to be ranked with the very best of the short treatises on the law of torts.

The arrangement of topics is quite similar to that adopted in the standard books. This is, first, a consideration of the general principles of tort liability and of the defenses that are common throughout the field. Under this head is included very appropriately the matter of parties. There follows a discussion of the specific torts.

Not only are the familiar, landmark cases referred to and in many instances commented upon, but recent cases showing the development and trend of the law are intelligently selected from out of the mass of decisions and cited. Frequent reference is made to the worth while periodical literature.

RALPH W. AIGLER.

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THE LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN, by Philip Nichols. Albany, N. Y. Matthew Bender & Co., 1917. Pp. cclii, 1577.

The first edition of this work the author confined to the narrow field of the constitutional principles underlying the law of eminent domain, that is the taking of private property for a public use. After eight years he recognizes that these limits prevented the work from being of much practical value to the average lawyer dealing with condemnation cases who usually was most concerned with matters of procedure and compensation. Accordingly this second edition is enlarged to two volumes, with almost four times as much matter, and attempts to cover all phases of the law of eminent domain.

This is a field that has been well worked by other writers in recent years, but the excellence of the present work justifies its appearance notwithstanding. The presentation is clear, full and suggestive. While the author is inclined to conservatism and often deplores departures from the good old principles of the common law, he nevertheless recognizes that changes in the law are necessary because of social and industrial progress and resulting changes in the relations between the public and private owners of land. Though some of the text of the first edition appears with little change in the second (compare, for example, "What constitutes a taking," Sections 52 ff. of the first edition with Section 108 ff. in the second) yet the bulk of the text has been entirely rewritten or consists of additional matter not appearing at all in the first edition. Even where the text of the first edition is incorporated in the second it is usually amplified and extended to cover new ground. Five new chapters are added on procedure. The book in its present form will not only maintain the reputation of the first edition with the bench by which it has often been quoted, but will now be of immediate practical value to the lawyer in his practice.

EDWIN C. GODDARD.